



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

NOTES.

IN his new volume, "Democracy and Empire" (Macmillan), Prof. Franklin H. Giddings continues his psychological and economic studies which have already been published in his two works on sociology; but his latest production is far more readable than anything else that has come from his pen. There is also a timeliness about the present book which ought to insure its success and usefulness in spite of the fact that much of the material has once before seen the light in various scientific journals. Prof. Giddings seems inclined to believe that in the present international "struggle for existence" there is an irresistible tendency toward the consolidation of small states into larger political aggregations, and that such a political crystallization, so to speak, will probably continue until the less advanced peoples are brought under the influence of the greater civilized nations. He might have instituted a comparison here, we think, between this natural evolution and the destruction of the petty feudal states by the rise of national power; for doubtless the growth of cosmopolitanism will witness many of the scenes which accompanied the transition period between the barony and the monarchy. Prof. Giddings takes a rather optimistic view of the situation, however, and detects no serious conflict between empire-building and the growth of democracy. To quote his own words: "When a nation makes itself the nucleus of an empire, step by step extending its sway over distant lands and peoples successively annexed, it can continue to be democratic; it can become, decade after decade, more democratic; it can even permit its colonies or dependencies to be democratic, while at the same time maintaining a strong imperial government for purposes of common defense—all on the inviolable condition that, *as it lengthens the reach of government, it must curtail the functions of government.*" In other words, the imperial constitution must foster the growth of local government—a fact that finds striking proof in the history of the British Empire.

“The Diplomatic Relations of the United States and Spanish America” comes to us from Baltimore (Johns Hopkins University Press), and embodies a course of lectures delivered by Dr. John H. Latané, as provided for by the Albert Shaw Foundation. The author of the present volume does not claim to do more than introduce the reader to the subject of our Spanish relations; but his work is highly creditable, and condenses briefly the whole question that has played so important a rôle in our diplomatic history. Dr. Latané lays special stress, of course, on the services rendered the Spanish-American states by England and the United States, and discusses at length the Monroe doctrine. Notwithstanding his industry in this direction, however, he can scarcely be said to reach a definite conclusion; but this, of course, is not the fault of Dr. Latané. His style is somewhat tedious, and his apparent ignorance of the Spanish language has caused him to rely too much on secondary authorities, from whom he quotes very liberally. But his volume is a timely and a valuable one, and should be read carefully by all who wish light on the subject of our foreign policy. There is a good index; but the paper and binding of the book have that cheap appearance which too often characterizes the Johns Hopkins publications.

In retiring from the editorship of this REVIEW I desire to thank most warmly the kind friends without whose coöperation the undertaking would have died in its inception, nearly eight years ago. I wish also to bespeak for my successors, Profs. J. B. Henneman and B. J. Ramage, the encouragement and sympathy that have been so abundantly bestowed upon me.

W. P. TRENT.

Sewanee, Tenn., July 15, 1900.